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Worke, wages and death assessed gratis.

Obituary notices ten cents per line.

The privilege of advertising is given to those who will confine it to their own business, and advertising occupying more space than contracts, or advertisements foreign to the legitimate business of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra at our published rates.

THE KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

VOLUME I.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

NUMBER 8.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court.—Hon. R. Apperson, Jr., Judge
J. S. Barry, Com'l. Attorney.
J. M. Crawford, Clerk.
County Court.—Hon. M. M. Cassidy, Judge.
J. D. Reid, County Attorney.
J. G. Garrett, Clerk.
W. B. Tipton, Sheriff.
C. G. Raggs, Deputy.
T. H. Probert, Jailer.
E. E. Garrett, Judge.
John Wood, Marshal.
Thos. McElroy, Pro's. Atty.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. S. DURY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Maysville Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Jan. 9-11

MAZELRIGG & WILLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office on Main Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.
Jan. 9-11

J. M. BENT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MOUNT STERLING, KY.

WILL practice in Montgomery, Bath and the adjoining counties. REFERENCE—General Wm. L. Jackson, formerly Judge of the 10th judicial Circuit of Va., and now resident Attorney, Louisville, Kentucky.
OFFICE—Up Stairs, entrance one door below Reese's Jewelry Store.
Jan. 9-11

B. A. SEAVIER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Mt. Sterling, KY.
Will attend promptly to all business confided to his care. Special attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the United States Government.
Jan. 9-11

RICHARD REID,
REID & REID,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Mt. Sterling, KY.

Will attend promptly to all business confided to their care. Special attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the United States Government.
Jan. 9-11

W. H. HOLLY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice in Montgomery, Bath, Powell, and Clarke counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
Jan. 9-11

T. TURNER, JNO. J. CORNELLSON,
TURNER & CORNELLSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
MOUNT STERLING, KY.

Will practice in Montgomery, Bath, Powell, and Clarke counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
Jan. 9-11

DR. DRAKE,
Office and rooms over Wyatt's Grocery, where he may always be found except when absent on professional business.
Very special attention given to chronic sickness.
[Jan. 30-31]

DR. BANISTER & GUTHRIE,
Physicians and Surgeons,
Office opposite National Hotel, Mt. Sterling.
Where one of them may always be found, day and night unless professionally absent.
Jan. 9-11

N. SHAFFER,
DEALER IN—
Imported and American Cigars,
SNUFFS & TOBACCO,
Market Street, MUSKILLVILLE, KY.
Jan. 23-31

JNO. STUART, BEN TAYLOR, JAS. STUART,
STUART, TAYLOR & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN—
Grain and Country Produce Generally,
COAL, SALT, LUMBER, ETC.
Yard and Warehouse, near Freight Depot.
Jan. 23-11, PARIS, KY.

G. C. KNIFFIN,
—DEALER IN—
Cooking Ranges, Stoves, Grates,
Iron and Marble Mantles,

Tin-Ware, Pumps, Wooden-Ware,
AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
MAGN STREET, (Hinton's Block,) PARIS, KY.
Jan. 23-11

NATIONAL HOTEL
Mount Sterling, Ky.
WM. S. THOMAS, - Proprietor.

I WOULD call the attention of the public to this house which I have at considerable expense fitted up in elegant style, and is now open for the reception of guests. The rooms comfortable, furnished with new and elegant furniture, with polite and attentive attendants, I will guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I feel fully sustained in the assertion, that it is one of the best appointed hotels in Eastern Kentucky.

Very respectfully,
W.S. THOMAS.

KENTUCKY HOTEL
Cor. Main & Maysville Sts.,
MT. STERLING, KY.

MRS. MARY CARTER, Pr'tress,

THIS house has recently been thoroughly refurnished, and is now in complete order for the reception of guests.

The proprietress, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to her house, begs leave to assure all who may extend to her their patronage, that no efforts will be spared on the part of her or her assistants, to render them the utmost satisfaction. Her

TABLE

is at all times supplied with the best the market affords. The

SALOON

is under the management of Mr. J. W. Bonnicksen, and is supplied with the choicest of Cigars and Domestic Liquors, Fine Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Jan. 9.

Select Poetry.

Lady Byron's Reply to Lord Byron's
"Care Well."

Yes farewell! farewell forever,
Thou thyself hast fixed our doom,
Bade hope's sweet blossoms wither,
Never more for me to bloom.

"Unforgiving" thou hast call'd me,
Didst thou ever say "forgive?"

For the wretch whose woes enthrall'd thee,
Thou didst seem alone to live.

Short the spus which time hath given,
To complete thy love's decay;

By undrowned passions driven,
Soon thy heart was taught to stray.

Lived for me that feeling tender,
Which so well thy versa can shew,

From my arms why didst thou wander,
My endeavours why forego?

Wrapt in dreams of joy abiding,
On thy breast my head hath tain;

In thy love and truth confiding,
Bliss I cannot know again.

When the heart by me "gnae'd o'er,"

First displayed the guilty stain,

Would these eyes have closed forever,
Never to weep thy crimes again.

But, by Heaven's recording spirit,
May that wish forgotten be,

Life, though now a load—I'll bear it,
For the babe I've borne to thee.

In whose lovely features (let me
All my weakness here confess,

While the struggling tears permit me)

All her father's I can trace.

His, whose image never leaves me,
Whose remembrance, yet I prize,

Who this bitterest feeling gives me,
Still to love where I despise.

With regret and sorrow rather,
When our child's first accents flow,

I shall teach her to say "Father."

But his guilt she ne'er shall know.

With hills to-morrow and to-morrow,
Wake me to a wretched bed.

In another's arms no sorrow

Wilt thou feel?—no tear wilt shed?

For the world's applause, I sought not,

When I tore myself from thee,

Of its praise or blame, I thought not—

What its praise or blame to me?

He in whom my soul delighted,

From his heart my image drove,

With contempt my truth required,

And preferred—a wanton's love.

Thou art proud, and mark me, Byron,
I've a soul proud as thine own,

Soft to love, but hard as iron,

When despite on me is thrown.

But, farewell!—I'll not upbraid thee,

Never, never with thee ill,

Wretched the thy crimes have made me,

If thou can'st—he happy still.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Cape Argus.]

Dr Livingstone.

Yesterday evening Captain Faulkner, who, it will be remembered, proceeded with Captain Young as a volunteer on the Livingstone searching expedition, arrived in Cape Town, and has obligingly furnished us with the following interesting particulars of the successful search after the traces of the distinguished explorer.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that the expedition left Simon's Town in the middle of July, and that in Dr. Kirk's account of the circumstances connected with the report of the death of Dr. Livingstone, it was said that the latter, having crossed the north end of Lake Nyassa, passed through villages named Makarwa, and subsequently Matarka, Maponda, Maranga, and Maksowa.

The searching party, having reached Lake Nyassa, were driven by a gale into a small bay, where they found a native who reported to them that a white man, about eight or ten months previously, had been there. Captain Faulkner and the rest of the expedition feared at first that the news was too good to be true, and it was resolved to endeavor to reach a point higher up, at which there was an Arab crossing place, near Mount Mombio, at point about twenty miles from the spot at which the boat was anchored. In carrying this intention into effect they fell in with a large party of native fishermen, and on communicating with them received a similar account to that which had been previously given them. These people described the dress of the "white man," which tallied pretty closely with that of Dr. Livingstone. These men, having been shown some surveying instruments, appeared to recognize and to understand the use of them. One of them produced a spoon and a second knife which they received as presents from Dr. Livingstone. As a further test Captain Faulkner exhibited a case of photographs, and without hesitation that Dr. Livingstone was recognized as the picture of the white man. This gave the searching party increased confidence, and they proceeded on to the crossing place.

The old gentleman was taken quite aback by this unexpected twist in affairs, and fearing that perhaps she might proceed to give him a practical illustration of the style of hemp-stretching in this country, he submitted with as good grace as he could command. A bright idea struck him, however, and like a prudent old goat as he was, brought a small bag of coin with him, to quietly open negotiations with the possessor of his wife's affections. The latter, like male colopers in general had come to look at the connection in the light of an old story, and expressed his willingness to strike up a bargain. The expostulations of the woman were vehement and long continued, and after a parley, she was transferred to the legal husband in the fair way of traffic, the lover receiving, as his share in the transaction, one hundred dollars in gold. He then turned the re-united pair out of doors, and announced his determination to get married. The pair departed, one in tears, the other with a joyful countenance, and sought lodgings, when the husband, unaccustomed to the manners of the country, soon expended the little cash which his rival had left him in the wife trade, and was again cast adrift. The old man's condition was indeed forlorn at this juncture, for his wife at once returned to her old quarters, while he was thrown upon the public for support, his only reliance at present. The original eloper, upon the return of his paramour, abandoned the idea of matrimony, and conscious of having made a clever speculation, expended his cash for new furniture, and the twain became again as one. —Detroit Free Press.

In Search of the Clerk of the Judiciary Committee.

"Mark Twain" writes from Washington to the Chicago Republican:

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Still, if his friends would like to have the opinion of a stranger concerning him I think he will make a success here, in one way or another. He has spirit and persistence. The only trouble is, that he has most too much "hello" about him.

[From Judy, London.]

Alfred, familiarly called "the Great," and also known as defender of his country, was, beyond doubt, the original king of tramps. He was born in the year 849 in Berkshire, usually called Barkshire on account of its abundance of trees, the principal of which was at that time Alfred's family tree. Alfred rose to be king early in life; but he was always an early riser, and no wonder, when the throne of a king is said to belong to him. Having at length seen out the ferocious tragedy of these Red Rovers of the North, and given them a benefit on their last appearance in England, Alfred turned his attention to peaceful arts. He collected all the laws, without laws of time, and administered large doses of Justice, which the Faculty had hitherto disdained. He saw that the country wanted polish, notwithstanding many an awful shibe he held. Having examined twelve dozen monks, he found they displayed gross ignorance; and even the virtuous peasant had not the slightest knowledge of the difficult hexameter syllables of Confucius. So Alfred took to literature. He was an excellent historian—Hume may be sure—and the first poet of his age (only forty-four years); and as he had always some good works before him, he was able to leave some good works behind him.

You should have seen how King Christ was welcomed by King Alfred! The rare old beef so dear to our ancestors, and not cheap to their descendants, loaded the board, and as everybody—assassins included—were allowed to use their knives in those times, there was some elegant carving going on; some—horrible to relate actually severed the joints of their host! The yule-log was brought in (not guilty, of course), and the mighty boar's head (see Cotton) turned the heads of the boors with joy. There was chine, though no China, and sufficient stodge to wine to stupefy the strongest head. There were jesters and tumblers (numm was the word then), hobby-horses provided even though the guests brought their own hobbies with them, and a mock dragon, that appeared to drag on anything but a miserable existence. The principal game was cricket-on-the-heath, everybody taking it in turns to have a wasp-sail bow, each making a long stop, and nobody being got out until he had a good many runs on the wine-taps. In fact, they didn't go home till morning, when the liquor and the guests were all drunk together.

KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
WILL. T. HANLY,
AT \$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

MOUNT STERLING, KY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. STEVENSON.

Affairs At Washington.

The events transpiring at the Capitol have excited great interest all over the country. The struggle between the President and Congress, liberty and despotism seems to be drawing to an issue.

The progress of affairs so far as we have been able to gather from the telegraphic reports is as follows: On Friday, 21st, the President removed by an order of that

Gen. E. M. Stanton from the War office, and appointed Gen. Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, and directed Stanton to turn over to him all the records, books, papers, &c., of the War Department.

Stanton refused to surrender the office, and sent a copy of the President's order to Congress. On same day, Gen. Thomas entered upon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of War, and issued orders that the buildings of the War部 should be closed on 21st, in honor of the birthday of Washington. On 22d Stanton made affidavit before Judge Carter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, that Gen. Thomas had violated the Tenure-of-Office bill by accepting the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and attempting to exercise the functions of the office, and Thomas was arrested by the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and taken before Judge Carter and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 to answer said charge on Monday, 24th, at ten o'clock. After his release he visited the War-office and had an interview with Stanton, in presence of several members of the Senate and Congress, and insisted on Stanton's obeying the President's order, and giving him possession, and informing him that he (Thomas) intended obeying the commands of the President, and acting as Secretary of War. After a wavy war, Stanton refused to give possession, and Gen. Thomas departed. He called again in the evening and demanded admittance, but the doors were closed and guarded by soldiers.

In the meantime, on the morning of the 22d, the Reconstruction Committee met, and determined to report in favor of the impeachment of the President; and at two o'clock that day, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, reported in favor of impeaching the President for high crimes and misdemeanors, in violating the Tenure-of-Office bill, by removing Stanton. The report was delayed in the House until half-past one o'clock. Sunday morning, when the House adjourned until Monday morning, without any action. Mr. Brooks, of New York, made a powerful and fearless speech in behalf of the President. Spalding, Bingham, and Farnsworth spoke on the side of impeachment. The final vote on the articles of impeachment was to come off on Monday at five o'clock; and the reports are that it will pass by a strict party vote, and that an effort will be made immediately to suspend the President from his office, and that the Senate will convict him and hurry through the trial with great rapidity.

All through Saturday and Sunday Senators and Congressmen flocked to the War Department and encouraged Stanton to hold on in spite of the President. Up to Monday evening everything was *in statu quo*. Stanton, under the protection of Grant's layouts, had taken up his abode in the War-office, sentinel guarded all the entrances, the doors were locked, and nobody admitted except Stanton's partisans from either house.

A thousand rumors up to Monday evening were in circulation about the action of the various parties to this exciting drama. It was stated that Thomas would issue an order on Monday forbidding all the clerks and attaches of the War Department from recognizing or obeying any order issued by Stanton. It was also reported that he would apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *quo warrantum* against Stanton to show cause by what authority he pretends to exercise the functions of Secretary of War after his removal by the President. The President is also reported to have acted as he has done merely to bring the question of his power of removal before the highest tribunal in the land.

On the 22d the President nominated Hon. Thomas M. Ewing, of Ohio, as permanent Secretary of War, who signifies his willingness to accept if confirmed by the Senate; but before the nomination was sent in the Senate adjourned.

The President is said to have read the articles of impeachment with calmness, and on Saturday night attended the entertainment of the National Democratic Committee, and mingled in its festivities.

Much speculation is as to what the President will do, whether he will await the decision of the Court in the *quo warrantum*, or use force to eject Stanton from the War-office, where he has entrenched himself behind Grant and the soldiers; whether he will quietly submit to the impeachment, or play Cromwell on the ramp. One dispatch informs us that Attorney General Stancher, Charles O'Connor, and Hon. Jere Black will defend the President

before the Senate in case the House presents articles of impeachment. This seems to indicate that he will stand his trial and rely wholly on the arm of the civil law.

Events are thickening. Clouds are gathering.

Mighty issues are at stake in Washington.

We know not what a day

and an hour may bring forth; whether the confusion will become order, and peace prevail, or whether the nation is to be plunged into the horrors of a civil war—Kentucky would deplore bloodshed, but rather than see the President, and through him the Constitution of the land trampled under foot, she is ready to lend her physical power to sustain him in the discharge of his Constitutional duties.

We will await the further unfolding of this all-absorbing imbroglio with great interest.

Since writing the above, the indications from Washington are that matters are becoming quiet and that no outbreak is imminent. Stanton still holds on to the War Department. Gen. Thomas made another call upon him on Monday and he refused to evacuate the premises. He has moved his lodgings into the War Building and eats, and sleeps and drinks and washes his precious caress in the War Building. He is afraid to go out lest the mail might find him.

He is now resolved to appeal to the President. This is but the beginning. The next step is the appointment of a Committee to prepare articles of impeachment and take evidence of the charges. Upon these the House will be called to act, to approve or reject, and when the articles are sanctioned by a majority of the House and signed by the Speaker, the matter fairly opens.

The next step is the appointment of a committee to carry the articles up to the Senate and conduct the impeachment. When the Senate receives the charges the President is cited to appear and answer; and under the practice in such cases is allowed time to consult his counsels and prepare his defense. If the President fails to appear his appearance is entered and the trial goes on. The Chief Justice presides and the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate present is necessary to conviction. The judgment of the Senate extends only to removal from office. Impeachment trials are not put through in a day.

In the meantime it is said the *quo warrantum* against Stanton will be taken up forthwith by the Supreme Court and decided; and should this matter take the precedence and the court hold the Tenure of Office bill unconstitutional, the bottom to the impeachment will fall out, as the charges against the President are based on an alleged violation of this bill.

Congress.

Almost every day witnesses the birth of some monstrosity in this body. The people of Alabama, or rather the negroes, having defeated the Constitution formed by the Convention, and having failed to wheel into the Union under the terms of the bill unconstitutional, the bottom to the impeachment will fall out, as the charges against the President are based on an alleged violation of this bill.

We predict for him a brilliant future in the new and august arena to which he has been called. For universal accomplishment, for sound sense and practical wisdom, for brilliant and effective oratory, he will be excelled by none. He will cause Kentucky to be recognized as a power in the Senate. Most heartily do we ratify what the Legislature has done.

Gov. Stevenson.

We boast to-day the name of this distinguished gentleman as our candidate for Governor. The unanimity with which he was chosen by the Convention shows the appreciation of the people for the eminent fidelity with which he has filled the office he occupies. Among the great men of Kentucky, he ranks with the foremost. His speech in the Convention accepting the nomination was of great ability and of broad statesman-like views. His love for good order and reverence for law, his attachment to the Constitution and the principles of republicanism, his mild and conciliatory views towards the political differences that have divided us in the past, and his efforts to harmonize all the elements of Democracy, his zeal and solicitude for the best interests of our State, guarantee that he will be a faithful guardian of the public welfare and that his future administration will be an era of unexampled prosperity in the annals of our proud old Commonwealth.

Col. Frank Wolford.

It will be read by thousands of Democrats in Kentucky with a thrill of pleasure that Col. Wolford has been chosen Elector for the State at large. He received the highest number of votes that were cast for any aspirant. The vast assembly were clamorous that he should be chosen by acclamation. The object of Trumbull's bill is too plain to need comment. It is another blow to the judiciary. It is one link in the chain forged for the destruction of republican institutions.

It is one step on the ladder by which Congress is climbing to the heights of despotism and to the uncontrollable supremacy of the government. It is but carrying out the leading idea of Governor Morton's speech, that Congress alone has the power

to reconstruct the South; but no other branch of the Federal heads, has any part in the matter; that Congress only has jurisdiction and cognizance of this job, and the President and Supreme Court must stand off while the interesting operation of reconstruction is being performed on the Southern States. For awhile the Radicals shielded themselves, as they claimed, under the Constitution. They deluded popular reason with the falsehood that they were the returned Confederate soldiers. They are jealous to preserve the loyalty of their countrymen and to purge both houses of the traitor of disloyalty, why don't Congress exclude the famous gentleman, the facion-joker and observer of all the parliamentary deccrees, John A. Logan? It is said that it can be proven out of the mouths of many witnesses that he persuaded his relatives and friends to attach themselves to the insurrectionary cause, and was a latent secessionist at the outset of the war.

The Convention that assembled at Frankfort on 22d was numerously attended and pervaded by the best spirit. Its action was entirely harmonious. We publish below the platform adopted by the Convention with the names of the Electors for the State and Districts and the names of the Delegates to the National Convention. It will be seen that these lists embrace the truest and ablest men in the State.

The following is the platform adopted: Resolved, That the platform of principles adopted by the Convention of the 1st of May, 1866, and re-adopted by the Convention of the 22d of February, 1867, is logically reaffirmed by the Democracy of Kentucky.

2. That the unconditional restoration of the Southern States to the full and equal enjoyment of their rights in the Federal Union is indispensable to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the country.

3. That a declaration of universal amnesty is demanded by every consideration of statesmanship, patriotism, and justice, and Kentucky cannot be satisfied so long as a single one of her sons is deprived of any right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of this Commonwealth.

4. That this Convention, in obedience to the voice of the people of Kentucky, hereby presents the Hon. George H. Pendleton as their choice for President of the United States; our delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination, and to vote as a unit therefor. Reposing, however, the highest confidence in his wisdom and discretion, and believing that the success of the Democratic party is essential to the preservation of constitutional liberty, we hereby pledge, on behalf of the Democracy of Kentucky, an earnest cordial support to the nominee of the convention.

ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
Col. Frank Wolford, of Casey.
Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Carroll.

ASSISTANTS.
Hon. E. C. Peister, of Mason.
Hon. Oscar Turner, of Ballard.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First District—J. M. Bigger, of McCracken; assistant, J. C. Hodge, Smithland.

Second District—A. K. Bradley, of Hopkins; assistant, J. C. Moore.

Third District—W. W. Bush, of Simpson; assistant, B. W. Stone.

Fourth District—A. H. Field, of Bullitt; assistant, Wm. Stanley, of Shelby.

Fifth District—Boyd, Winchester, of Louisville; assistant, Alfred Pope, of Louisville.

Sixth District—A. B. Chambler, of Campbell; assistant, George R. Parsons, of Campbell.

Seventh District—George W. Cradock, of Franklin; assistant, J. C. Chenevert, of Morehead.

Eighth District—Harrison Cokerel, of Estill; assistant, Wm. McKee, of Pulaski.

Ninth District—John M. Rice, of Lawrence; assistant, A. T. Cox, of Fleming.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
Hon. R. H. Stanton, of Mason.
Hon. Wm. Preston, of Fayette.
Hon. J. A. Spalding, of Union.
Hon. J. G. Carlisle, of Kenton.

ALTERNATES.

Hon. Noylin Green, of Louisville.
Captain T. H. Hines, of Warren.

Hon. W. B. Head, of Larue.

Hon. David M. McGehee, of Jefferson.

Fifth District—Willis B. Machen, Hon. H. A. Floutney.

Alternates—Dr. H. N. Carson, of Smithland; Dr. C. D. Dunaway, of Union.

2d, Col. Gano Henry, of Christian.

C. B. Vance, of Henry.

Alternates—H. D. McElroy, of Ohio; A. J. Dennis, of Henderson.

3d, J. P. Bates, of Warren; A. J. Ray, of Logan.

Alternates—W. L. Dulaney, of Simpson.

4. E. A. Graves, of Marion; C. B. Mattingly, of Nelson.

Alternates—I. P. Barber, of Washington; Judge Joseph Force, of Shelby.

5. Thomas L. Jefferson, of Louisville.

Littleton Cooke, of Louisville.

Alternates—Col. Thos. T. Hawkins, of Louisville; Wm. S. Pryor, of Henry.

6. Gen. Lucius Desha, of Harrison;

Judge F. A. Boyd, of Boone.

Alternates—H. K. Ratcliff, of Campbell; John M. Farmer, of Kenton.

7. Benjamin F. Buckner, Clark; J. Warren Grigsby, Lincoln.

Alternates—Jas. E. Cantrell, Scott; Willian Norville, Nicholas.

8. Col. Turner, Madison; James B. McCreary, Madison.

Alternates—J. B. Burdet, Garrard; Levi Jackson, Laurel.

9. George Hamilton, Bath; A. L. Martin, Floyd.

Alternates—O. C. Bowles, Pike; Thomas Turner, Montgomery.

10. Philip Francis Thomas.

We are again called upon to chronicle another Radical outrage. This gentleman, whose name heads this article, has been excluded from his seat in the so-called United States Senate. He was chosen as the representative of the State of Maryland, and after a long and tedious trial, his election has been denied his seat. He is a man of high character, of fine talents, of solid character and unimpeachable patriotism. There is more of devotion to the Union in his thumb nail than in the hearts of all the fanatical and liberty-hating, constitution-overruling crew that recorded their votes against his admission. Why was he denied the place to which he was assigned by the Legislature of a sovereign State? Not because his State was in rebellion, for the iron foot of the military was on her neck during the war, and the mailed hand of tyranny at her defenceless throat. Not because he joined the armies of the South and bore arms against the best government the world ever saw. Not because he organized companies of men and took them into the Southern ranks. Not because he made seditions speeches and alienated the loyal heart from his allegiance. He did none of these things. As befitting his age, he remained quietly at home, a sad and silent spectator of the bloody drama around him. He was turned out because he gave his son, who had determined to join the Southern army, the sum of one hundred dollars to clothe himself. This was the ostensible reason. The real explanation is, he was a Democrat, sent by a Democratic Legislature, and while Congress is maturing and passing its injurious measures Democratic votes are very inconvenient things in the Senate. Time is of great moment to Radical villainy. Their majorities must be maintained. Before Maryland can get in another Senator their revolutionary bills may pass. Hence every pretext is seized upon to fence out every element that will endanger party power.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates by roll of counties, the process being exceedingly slow and tedious.

THE WISCONSIN newspaper, describing a large farm which the advertiser desired to sell, adds the following: "The surrounding country is most beautiful; also the motive that guides them, It

National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee that met at Washington, on 22d, decided to hold the National Convention in New York City, on the 10th of July next. The place fixed, at first blush, may excite surprise, because it is by no means central; but the reasons that influenced the Committee are said to be these: New York can accommodate the vast crowd that will assemble on that occasion. It is the largest Democratic city in the United States, giving a majority of sixty or seventy thousand. New York has the largest electoral vote of any State in the Union. And besides, New York City and State have never had a National Convention of any party within their borders.

What the effect of holding the Convention in New York City will be upon Pendleton's prospects remains to be seen.

New Advertisements.

PRIVATE SALE.

I WILL sell privately 150 ACRES OF LAND off the east end of my farm, at a reasonable price and on reasonable terms. Feb. 27-28. JAMES H. GROVES.

LOSST!

ON Saturday, the 15th day of February, somewhere in the town of Mt. Sterling, a LETTER OF NOTES payable to the undersigned. The holder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to me or to this office. Feb. 27. GEO. HAZELRIGG.

248 ACRES!

Is well timbered, and is watered by never-failing springs. The buildings are entirely new. A Cottage House with 8 rooms, 2 halls, double porches, back porch, pantry, cellar, &c. The out-buildings are No. 1. This is thought to be one of the prettiest pieces of land in the county. Has the State affairs, is in one mile of two good mills, and is, in fact, a desirable situation. Any one wishing to purchase will do well to call immediately. BENJ. F. JONES.

Feb. 27-28.

THOMAS F. ROGERS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING concluded to quit farming, I offer for sale my land, lying three-quarters of a mile from North Middlebury, on thepike leading to the Levee. Said tract contains

LANDRETT'S,

Garden Seeds,

Which we offer

THE SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

See advertisement of Bourbon Mills in another column.

There are at present nine prisoners confined in our county jail.

To insure your success through life buy your clothing at Frank Gump & Co's.

John W. Hazlrigg, Esq., has sold his residence on Water Street, in this place, to Mr. J. W. Burroughs at \$2,000.

Sold.—The lot on Broadway, adjoining the Shop of John Curley, measuring 25 feet front by 55 feet deep was sold on last Monday to John W. Rose at \$298.

Samuels & Jordan are selling goods at astonishingly low prices. Don't take our word for it, but go yourself and be convinced.

We observed the hoe and shovel brigade at work cleaning our streets on Tuesday. They did not begin before the streets needed it.

To secure your election, candidates for office should buy a new suit of Clothing at Frank Gump & Co.

The Mt. Sterling Mills will commence grinding corn early next week. The proprietors inform us that they will have their wheat mill in operation in about three weeks.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE BROUGHT DOWNS.—On Thursday last, Capt. Bowmar killed a gray eagle about two miles from town, that measured seven feet from tip to tip. He had been laying his *decoys* to the flocks and hawks of the neighborhood.

Mr. John E. Cooper, of West Liberty, Morgan county, is announced in our paper this week as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney. Mr. Cooper is a true Democrat and a good lawyer, and if elected, will make the State a faithful officer.

ARM BROKE.—Jimmie Voirs, a lad in our employ, had his arm broken on Friday morning last by scuffling with an older brother. Jimmie is a good boy, and has our deepest sympathy, as well as that of the other attaches of the office. We wish him a speedy recovery.

FARM FOR SALE.—Mr. Benj. F. Jones, advertises for sale his farm, lying near North Middleton, in Bourbon county. This is one of the best farms in that portion of Bourbon, with good new improvements, and Mr. Jones informs us that he will sell at a bargain.

ACTION-SEEN.—Wayne Anderson offers his services to the public as an auctioneer. Mr. A. is an accomplished gentleman, and may be relied upon. Persons needing the services of an auctioneer can employ no one more competent.

By wearing a suit of clothing of Frank Gump & Co's. make, you will win your sweetheart's affection.

Thos. F. Rogers, who has recently bought the stock of boots and shoes of Samuel Clark, has an advertisement in our issue this week. Mr. Rogers is a very deserving young gentleman, and we bespeak for him a liberal patronage.

IS TROUBLE.—On Saturday last a runaway couple, both under age, came to this city for the purpose of "joining their fortunes." Our lively County Clerk, who loves to "throw his weight" to promote all such enterprises, was unable to grant the proper papers; and so full of love and bent on union, they left for Aberdeen, where the foolish requisition of license can be dispensed with. Long life and constant love to the plucky young folk! May they both live to see their great grand children.

A PRESENT.—Our thanks are hereby tendered to our handsome young friend and kinsman, Albert Hoffman, of the House of Hoffman & Co., Hardware dealers, for a very fine pen-knife, the very article that we have been in need of for some time. Hoffman & Co. have now on hand the best assort'd stock of hardware ever brought to Mount Sterling. They have Cooking Stoves that will almost cook without fire; scrogs that will shave without soap or water; parlor grates, comprising Dodge's famous patent, that will almost warm a room without coal; saws that run through wood swifter than the weaver's shuttle; hammers that never fail to hit the nail on the head; chins from Pekin, and iron from Russia; knives from Sheffield, and steel from Damascus; cut glass, more beautiful than the rainbow, from Bohemia; daggers from Italy, and stilettos from Spain. Carpenters, builders, and sportsmen will find it to their interest to give them a call. They are prepared to furnish young couples contemplating home-keeping with every article necessary to complete their happiness, from a cocoanut dipper to the latest varieties of marbelized mantles. Give them a call. They are selling at reduced prices.

Up to the first of April the highest market price paid for fur skins of all descriptions at Frank Gump & Co's.

"Montgomery Literary Club."

This new and interesting organization of our city held its 4th meeting on Tuesday evening, and the hall was crowded with the beauty and chivalry of the town and country; doubtless drawn together by the highly interesting subject of debate.

The exercises were opened by the reading of "Maud Muller," by Howard R. French, a most exquisitely poem, handsomely rendered by Mr. French.

Dr. Guerrant's lecture on the "Modes of Death," was full of entertainment, original in thought and beautiful in expression.

Mr. J. Davis Reid next read an Essay, Subject—"The shores of the Mediterranean."

It was worthy the immortal name, and beautiful as the lovely land he described, and eloquent as the undying inspirations of her poets and orators.

The affirmative of the question, "Ought women to vote?" was ably sustained by Judge Metcalfe, Dr. Thorny, A. T. Wood and Dr. Drake. The negative, which seemed to be the unpopular side, (doubtless owing to the presence of the ladies) was well sustained by Capt. Bent and Professor Holton. The President decided the question in the affirmative.

The exercise were closed by a most humorous Love Letter, by the President, abounding in extinguishing similes and most heart-rending appeals. The society then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Judge Thos. Metcalfe, President, John J. Cornelison, Secretary, Capt. James Anderson, Marshal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—We publish the following belligerent note from our friend Gist, of the Merchant's Hotel:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22, 1868.

Editor Sentinel:—I have recently read several articles in your paper using my name in a manner not warranted by the usages of editorial life. I am compelled to demand of you that satisfaction usually accorded by one gentleman to another. My friend Mr. F. Baneau will communicate with you and arrange the preliminaries of our meeting.

Respectfully,

G. W. GIST.

The Judge has got a little gunpowder in his milk of human kindness. We pick up the gauntlet. We will meet him at the Merchant's Hotel and "give him satisfaction."

Our choice of weapons—hables two on a side, three months old, and in a high state of teething and *cholar infantum*. We are both to teach them in the same room, neither party to have a wet nose on the ground, and the mothers to be away. He is to be declared victor whose babies cry the least.

For Commonwealth's Attorney.

We are authorized to announce Hon. P. H. Reed, a candidate for Circuit Judge, at the ensuing August election, in this (11th) Judicial Dist.

We are authorized to announce Hon. John M. Elliott, of Bath, as a candidate for Circuit Court Judge of the 11th Judicial District, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce Major Gen. Tennyson of Montgomery, as a candidate for Circuit Court Judge of the 11th Judicial District at the ensuing August election, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention.

For Commonwealth's Attorney.

We are authorized to announce Hon. J. C. Cooley of Morgan, as a candidate for Circuit Court Judge of the 11th Judicial District, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Wm. Kendall of Morgan, as a candidate for Circuit Court Judge of the 11th Judicial District, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention.

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The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius— Alarm in Naples.

A letter from Naples, dated December 14th, gives the following later details of the eruption of Vesuvius:

Vesuvius, the eruptions of which have been hitherto a source of amusement, has this week awakened considerable apprehension. Every day almost it has presented a different appearance. On Monday, it was covered with a mantle of snow, which was striped at intervals with broad stripes of lava, and the explosive force of the mountain began again to increase, throwing out smoke and dust-colored sand with slight detonations. "The smoke holes," said Professor Palmieri, "were covered with sublimates of salmuarne and of metallic chlorides; the smoke issued, too, not only from the crevices on the summit, but from another lateral hole which, from the great deposit of material around it, has grown into the dignity of a cone." On Tuesday night the spectacle was grand beyond all powers of description. Large masses of lava were shot up to a great height, one of which, even from the city, was seen to fall like a mighty rock, and roll down the sides of the great cone. Streams of red hot lava were flowing over the crater, and bathing the whole of the upper part of the mountain, while fiery lava, ashes, and sand were sent up with an immense impetus, irradiating the sky far and near. At intervals, during the whole of the night, there was a loud and continued roar, as of artillery, which was heard in the most distant part of Naples. "Clouds and darkness hid the mountain from us for two days, and what was going on under their mysterious veil it was impossible to say; but a north wind swept them all away, and then Vesuvius was again revealed in all its magnificence, and one may almost feel all its terrors."

"The eruption of Thursday," to quote Palmieri, "was at its greatest intensity. Enormous masses of solid lava were launched to a fearful height, falling and rolling down in every direction, thus rendering the ascent of the mountain yet more dangerous. The detonations were very frequent, and so violent as to cause the walls of the observatory to rock backwards and forwards. It was necessary to detach the scientific instruments from the walls and place them on the ground in order to preserve them from the strong undulatory shocks." Persons who were present at the time compare their sensations with those which they have felt on board a vessel when rocked by the waves. On the same day the inhabitants of Torre del Greco were again in so much apprehension of another disaster that Palmieri went over to examine the extinct holes which in 1861 spread devastation over the city. He so far satisfied them by reporting that "there was no imminent danger," and thus tranquillized the population, a great proportion of whom were making arrangements to leave. As I write, the eruption continues with equal violence, and dense masses of dark smoke, beaten down by a bitter northeaster, are sweeping over the sea. Crowds of visitors have come to see this wondrous spectacle, and among others, some of the members of the Alpine Alpine Club.

POINDEXTER VS. CONSTABLE.—A certain constable a short time since espied a tin peddler pursuing his trade, and like a picket after a minnow, he rushed at him and inquired:

"Have you a license to sell?"

"No," coolly replied the itinerant vendor of pots and pans, "I haven't."

"Well, sir, I'll attend to your case," says the dogberry.

"All right," says the peddler, "do."

The cager official rushes off to the nearest trial justice and obtains a warrant, and armed and equipped with the lawful document, starts on a chase after the offending itinerant. Some time, we believe the next day, after a long chase, the representative Yankee was found, and hustled before the justice, who read to him the warrant, and as a matter of form, of course, asked him whether he was guilty or not guilty.

"Not guilty," says the unabashed peddler.

The justice and constable opened wide their eyes to such contumacy. They had not been in the habit of seeing such.

"Not guilty," quoth the former; "don't you peddle goods around here?"

"Yes," replied the alleged culprit.

"Well, have you a license?" asked Rhadamanthus in "sarcastical" tones.

"Oh, yes," said the traveling agent.

"Why," said the justice—quite another expression coming over his countenance—"didn't you tell this gentleman that you had no license?"

"No, sir."

"Yes you did," shouted tipstaff.

"No, I didn't," quietly replies the peddler.

"I say you did," vociferated the constable.

"I swear I didn't," still persists the peddler.

"Well, what did you tell me, then?"

"You asked me if I had a license to sell, and I told you I hadn't, and I haven't a license to sell," continues the peddler, in an injured tone, "for I want it to peddle with."

"It does not follow because Grant talks hoise," that he will give a license to sell, and I will find that out after they are married."

[From the Mobile Times] The Biggest Game of Poker Ever Known.

The newspapers have a story of Comte de Vanderbilt seeing a blackleg's bluff at poker and going a thirty thousand dollar steamboat better, but this is hardly up to an affair of which we recollect reading long since in a Mississippi paper.

In the days when the Hon. George Poindexter represented the State in the Federal Senate, say some thirty-five years ago, before the time of railroads he started from Natchez by an up river boat, on his way to Washington. The Agricultural bank having a heavy deposit to make in one of the Pittsburgh banks, entrusted the money to his charge.

Before twenty-four hours had elapsed, some of the sporting fraternity were making up a little game, and invited the Senator to take a hand, to which nothing loath, he consented. The game ran about the usual course of such things while the professionals were taking the measure of their intended victim, and guessing at the size of his pile. When these points were settled to their satisfaction the business began in earnest.

An overpowering hand was dealt to Mr. Poindexter, upon which he made a small bet, the others passed, with one exception, who "saw him" and went a thousand dollars better. To this he responded with another thousand dollars better, when the gambler replied, "I see your thousand dollars and go thirty thousand dollars better" — for perceiving that his customer was pretty flush, he did not dare risk a few thousands.

Poindexter replied that that was impossible to say; but a north wind swept them all away, and then Vesuvius was again revealed in all its magnificence, and one may almost feel all its terrors.—"The eruption of Thursday," to quote Palmieri, "was at its greatest intensity. Enormous masses of solid lava were launched to a fearful height, falling and rolling down in every direction, thus rendering the ascent of the mountain yet more dangerous. The detonations were very frequent, and so violent as to cause the walls of the observatory to rock backwards and forwards. It was necessary to detach the scientific instruments from the walls and place them on the ground in order to preserve them from the strong undulatory shocks."

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Husbands, like other domestic animals when caught young, can sometimes be trained to do a good many useful things. They have even been known to get up in the morning and light the fire when the girl has gone away.

Such executors, the never get rich.

Our politicians, who are not satisfied with one wife, but are always getting wedded to their country, are like most bigots, it abhors both their wives.

But as the great object is to get a husband, and as the supply is limited, it may not do to be too particular.

WIT.—Almost all the great poets, orators, and statesmen of the times have been witty. When wit is combined with sense and information, when it is softened by benevolence, and restrained by strong principle, when it is in the hands of a man who knows how to use it, who can be witty and something much better than witty who love honor, justice, decency, good nature, morality and religion, ten thousand times better than wit, wit is then a beautiful and delightful part of nature. There is no more interesting spectacle than to see the effects of wit upon the different characters of men, than to observe it expanding caution, relaxing dignity, unfreezing coldness, teaching age, and care, and pain to smile—extorting reluctant gleams of pleasure from melancholy, and charming even the pangs of grief. It is pleasant to observe how it penetrates through the coldness and awkwardness of society, gradually bringing men closer together, until, like the combined force of wine and oil, giving every man a glad heart and shining countenance. Genuine and innocent wit, like this, is surely the flavor of the mind! Man could direct his ways by plain reason, and support his life by tasteless food; but god has given us wit and flavor, and brightness, and laughter, and perfumes, to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage, and to charm his painful steps over the burning marble." — Sydney Smith.

"An avertur to the Eclectic for \$100, paying \$5 in advance, will receive either of the following beautiful chrome oil paintings:

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE

—OF—

Foreign Literature,

SELECTED FROM

London Quarterly, Reviewer Deux Mois, British Quarterly, London Society, North British Review, St. Paul's Magazine, Popular Science Review, Saturday Review, Fraser's Magazine, Westminster Review, Leisure Hour, Temple Bar, Chambers Journal, Art Journal, London Review, Christian Review, Contemporary Review, Dublin University, All the Year Round, Macmillan's Magazine, Belgrave, &c.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated specially for the Eclectic, to add to the variety and value of the work.

Each number is embellished with one or more Fine Steel Engravings—portraits of eminent men, or illustrations of important historical events.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS FOR 1868.

Every new subscriber to the Eclectic for \$100, paying \$5 in advance, will receive either of the following beautiful chrome oil paintings:

BASKET OF PEACHES.

Size, 16 x 11.

PIPER AND NUT CRACKERS,

Size, 12 x 8.

STYLISH CHAMBERS.

Size, 12 x 8.

STYLISH CHAMBERS.